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THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

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Dutch Flat Enquirer.

Published every Thursday Morning

BY E. B. BOUST.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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COUNTY COURT AND COURT OF SESSIONS.—E. H. Vanlecar, Judge. Meets on the fourth Monday in January and May, and the Second Monday in September.

PROBATE COURT.—Meets on the fourth Monday in each month.

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" No. 2.....D. W. Madden.
" No. 3.....Michael Fannon

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JO. HAMILTON, District Attorney. THOS. H. WILLIAMS

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Auburn, Cal. ma21

C. A. TWEED. E. L. Craig.

TWEED & CRAIG, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will practice in all the courts of Placer and the adjoining counties. Office in Auburn, in Judge Myres' building, Court street, next to the Temple saloon. may14 tf

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Pay the highest price for Gold Dust, Make advances on Gold Dust consigned for Assay or Coinage. Attend to collections and remittances, and transact General Banking Business. al-t

PLATFORM

ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRACY OE PLACER CO.

WHEREAS, All just powers of government are derived from the people: that this principle is recognized as fundamental by all American Constitutions and by the Democratic party, therefore

Resolved, That as Democrats we desire above all things else a restoration of the Union of these States under the Constitution of our Fathers; that we know of no such right as the right of secession; that Democracy recognizes no such dogma in her political creed, and has no sympathy or feeling in common with it.

Resolved, That as Democrats we at all times feel bound by our Democracy to give, and we will give, a free and unhesitating support to our Federal Government in whatever hands the reins of that Government may be, to assist its every constitutional effort to suppress rebellion and sustain itself from the assaults of its enemies, let them come from whatever quarter they may; and while we do so, we believe it is our right and our duty to watch with jealous care the rights of ourselves and of the people, and we reserve the right to condemn, and we will condemn that which our consciences as free men cannot approve. And if any party in power denies to us this right of consoience, we believe that party dangerous to the liberty of the people and shall never have our support.

Resolved, That the taking up arms against the government of the United States, as was done in the existing rebellion in the slave holding States is a paramount wrong beyond all justification, and for which no reasonable pretext can ever be pointed out. And while we cannot endorse the policy of the Administration, we conceive no right of rebels anywhere to complain thereof, until they have ceased to rebel—peace is restored; and having obtained pardon for treason, they come to claim their rights as law abiding citizens under the constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That the Constitution with its guarantees, is the only safeguard to the rights of the people; that we prefer to trust it as the production of the mature wisdom and patriotism of its framers rather than the hasty and excited impulses of party rulers; that any departure from it, be the excuse what it may, will meet our constant opposition at the ballot-box. That the plea of expediency is no just excuse for open violation of this Constitution, and in our opinion, is not only wrong but tends to weaken and destroy the union of these States and render the hope of its reconstruction impossible.

Resolved, That we denounce the principles of Southern Secession and Northern Abolitionism as twin heresies, producing only hatred, strife and bloodshed; threatening the very existence of our National Government; at enmity with every principle of Democratic Government and responsible for all the miseries of our distressed country.

Resolved, That we utterly condemn, and repudiate the policy recommended by the President of taxing the white men of the free States, in addition to the enormous burdens imposed by the war, hundreds of millions of dollars to purchase and set free the negroes of the South, as wholly without warrant in the Constitution, unjust and visionary.

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn the late Proclamation of the President relative to emancipation, as unwarranted by the Constitution, in violation of the solemnly plighted faith of the Administration at the commencement of the war, and if persisted in, fatal to all hopes of a restored Union.

Resolved, That while remembering with pride the courage and gallantry of our soldiers now in the field, we tender our sympathy to the friends of those who have fallen in the defence of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partizans.

Resolved, That by the corruptions developed in the late Legislature of this State, by reckless expenditures and appropriations, by proscriptive and partizan legislation and by an evident intention to elevate the negro to citizenship, the party in power in California have shown itself unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That relying implicitly upon the soundness and integrity of the principles above set forth, and upon the justice and intelligence of the masses, we present this platform to the people of Placer county, and earnestly invoke the active support of all in its vindication and success, cordially inviting to a full and equal communion all those of whatever creed who recognize the justice of our cause in the doctrines we profess, and who desire to participate in their triumph.

SHOT AT VISALIA.—The Visalia *Delta* of July 9th says: A fellow named Routh was shot by Sergeant Blenco in town on Tuesday, under the following circumstances: It appears that Routh went to Camp Rabbit on the forenoon of the 4th and partook of the festivities of the day. On returning to town in the afternoon, his chivalry proclivities manifested themselves, and he freely denounced the whole affair, saying that the only ones taking part in the celebration "were a lot of d—d thieves and w—s," and adding other remarks even more abominably filthy. The parties who heard him said nothing about it at the time, well knowing that if the matter came to the ears of Union men who had wives and daughters at the camp, the dirty scoundrel would never get twenty steps from where he stood. By some means the matter was heard of by Sergeant Blenco, who accused him of it, and on Routh's replying that he was a good Union man, Blenco requested him to drink to the President and the Union. He refused the toast, and talked fight, whereupon Blenco knocked him down with his fist. Routh threw his hands under his coat, as if to draw a weapon, and the Sergeant shot him, the ball entering the face below the eye and lodged under the skin at the back of the neck. He seems in a fair way to recover.

A YOUNG LADY KILLED.—On Sunday last a young lady named Miss Helen Streeter, was killed under the following distressing circumstances: She was going from her father's residence to Sonoma to attend church when something about the harness became disarranged, her companion got out of the buggy to arrange it, when the horses started off. The lady seized the reins and held on till the horses entered the town, where she fainted and fell from the vehicle, her dress catching upon the wheel she was dragged about one hundred yards before the horses were stopped; upon picking her up it was discovered that death had ensued from numerous bruises and contusions upon the left temple.

VOLUNTARY DEATH TO SAVE A LEADER.—It is said that, upon a retreat of the rebels at one point in the fighting, our men were so near as to plainly distinguish Gen. Hill; at that moment a rifle was leveled at him, when one of his soldiers was seen to step before the General and fall at the charge. History has but few instances of a devotion like this. During this melancholy war a similar case is known to have occurred in the voluntary death of a young man in Missouri, who took the place of another who had a dependent family, but who was a total stranger to the youth who thus saved him at the expense of his own life.

THEM NIGGERS.—The *Appeal* is determined to keep estimating four or five thousand millions dollars worth of niggers among the wealth of the country. It appears that it don't believe the niggers are set free. In that the *Appeal* shows what its private opinion is.—But we are suprised at the pertinacity with which it clings to the price of the niggers. The niggers may be very valuable, but they are not yours, and you might as well quit boasting how much they are worth. You are only magnifying the resources of the enemy.—*Ex.*

THE LUCKY MISFORTUNE.

BY FRANK LEE BENEDICT.

Most children are born with great capacities for mischief, but poor Boyn Thurstan's phrenological developments in that particular were so far beyond those of ordinary boys, that one might have thought the destructive bumps of a large family had been condensed into that little cranium.

He told the truth when he said, "He couldn't help it;" but the plea did not help him, as his mother never governed her progeny upon theories laid down by our crowd of modern wiseacres; she never had read Miss Martineau, or any of her class, and if she had, would probably have wondered what business old maids had to write about children—I wonder, too, for that matter!

She knew nothing of phrenology, she was not aware that children ought to be governed according to the bumps on their heads; she held to the theori s that it was their duty to obey without inquiring the why or wherefore; and if they did so, a liberal use of the rod was to be applied at once.

I had a vague idea that our grandparents reared very tolerable men and women on that principle—I have not yet made up my mind that the new system of "moral persuasion" has improved the youthful portion of humanity. I think that once I occasionally saw among the juveniles some show of respect for their elders—I am not aware that anything of the kind can be found now-a-days. I cling to the opinion that the time was when children were children, instead of the abominable little monstrosities and precocities they are in the present generation. Perhaps it was owing to the fact that parents had still some recollection of Solomon's advice—perhaps it was not. We won't argue the point, but go back to Boyd Thurstan.

Twenty times each day he was in disgrace, and on every occasion he vowed that he would be a better boy, perhaps really meant to keep his promise; but the name of the devils that possessed him was Legion, and the poor, little wretch struggled in vain against their sly hints, which led him into new trouble before he was well out of the old.

Although his mother as often told him she believed that "he was possessed," she showed no more leniency to his misfortunes on that account. If a thing was mysteriously broken, it was soon proved that Boyd had been the culprit. He maimed every chair in the house by playing horse with it—Killed a flock of canaries trying philosophical experiments upon them—accustomed the cat to spasms by charges from an electric battery—dressed up ghosts to frighten the housemaids, and scared himself in consequence till the place rang with his shrieks. His face was never free from scars, his legs were as perfect a calendar of distresses as those of Peepy Lillyby. There was not a tree within ten miles that he had not fallen out of, not an impossible place which he had failed to climb into, and no mischief of any sort that he had not sounded to its extremest depths.

He certainly was a new edition of Original Sin revised and corrected, the plague and pet of his mother's heart, and indeed of every one else, except his father; that worthy Christian saw in him only a source of present annoyance and future suffering. He had fully made up his mind that Boyd would, one day, be hanged. He frequently expressed that belief in the child's hearing, read every atrocious murder case in the newspapers, and looked so gloomily at his son all the while, that the boy often had a vague idea he was, in some way, connected with the horrible performances.

Laughly, although a sensitive child, he soon forgot his sorrows, or his father's treatment would have materially affected his character for life. Indeed, the creature did once determine to commit suicide after having heard a notable case read. He purloined from his mother's work-box a whole piece of broad, green ribbon, the color of which had much struck his fancy, and went out to the hickory grove, back of the house, decided to do the thing up in the most approved style.

He climbed the largest tree like a cat, fastened one end of the ribbon to a branch, tied the other about his neck, repeated, "Now I lay me down to sleep," and swung himself into the air. Fortunately the ribbon broke, and Master Boyd, instead of committing self-murder, only scratched his face and legs, and ran howling away, determined to think twice before he again attempted such an act of heroic desperation.

The ribbon was, of course, forgotten, a grand outery made for it in the house, and a few days afterward it was found fluttering among the tree branches. Naturally Boyd was charged with having taken it, and brought to speedy judgment, made to confess his sin, was well whipped, and heartily laughed at into the bargain.

Older brothers and sisters fretted and petted the child, until either course of treatment by itself would have ruined him. Spinster aunts shook their frizzed heads at him in pious horror, and he avenged himself by drawing caricatures of their maidenly charms, putting thorns into their virgin pillows, and every other species of retaliation that presented itself to his fertile imagination.

The brat had a keen sense of the ridiculous. He was sure to laugh at the wrong time, and bring condemnation upon his devoted head at all seasons and in all sorts of places.

He was certain to titter in church—the old minister had a peculiar way of twisting his mouth that sent Boyd into convulsions. When his grandmother died, after a sickness made even worse by her ill-nature, Boyd rose up in great delight and called to his sister,

"Come along, Minnie, we can make as much noise as we like now; grandma's dead."

He instigated that little female to cut doll pocket-handkerchiefs out of his mother's best linen sheets, took his aunts false curls to make fish lines of; in short, from the time he got out of bed till he got into it again, squealing or pouting over his smarts or his injuries, the animal rushed from one bit of mischief to another, with an ingenuity and perseverance seldom equaled.

He had one steadfast friend beside his tried, but devoted mother, and that was Milly Bamp, the girl who had taken care of him in his infancy, and endeavored to keep him in order during his childhood.

Boyd loved her sincerely, but he never could resist the pleasure of teazing her; and certainly it was through much trial and tribulation that she kept alive her affection for him. She was always willing to conceal his misdeeds as far as came in her power, allowed him forbidden privileges, and in her way helped as much to spoil the boy as any of her superiors.

But one morning, he excited even her indignation by a performance which he had revolved for many days in his mind, and at last brought to a successful termination.

His sister Minnie had an immense flock of chickens, in which her small soul took special delight. She had a name for each separate fowl, she fed them herself, and it was a deadly sin, in her view of the case, for any one to meddle with her pets. The chickens knew her perfectly well, and her appearance, with her basket of grain, was the signal for a joyful tumult among the feathered tribe. They flew round her turned summersets, lighted on her shoulders, and so surrounded her that she looked a mere mass of feathers, like some unknown and extraordinary species of fowl with numberless heads walking out to take the air.

But Minnie's soul was troubled within her. Quite late in the autumn, two matronly hens, who ought to have known better, were seized with a sudden insanity to set, and no efforts of Minnie could prevent them. In vain she removed the eggs from their nests, and placed stones there instead; they persisted in their determination, and tried as hard to warm the pebbles into life as they had their own oval treasures.

They went clucking about to the annoyance of all the other fowls, and finally infected an innocent young Bantam who had never laid an egg in her life, and did not know how to begin, with the same madness. She set diligently day after day upon two broken saucers and a bit of chalk, clucking and ruffling her feathers whenever anybody approached, as angrily as if she had had a whole brood of chickens to protect.

Minnie was in despair. It had been bad enough to see old Speckle and Lady Gray behave in that manner; but when the Bantam tried to turn herself into an Egyptian incubating machine, her lamentations were loud and long.

Boyd at length offered to put an end to her troubles and revealed his plan. He had heard somewhere, that if hens were well ducked they would stop setting, and he proposed that she should allow him to try the experiment.

Minnie was unwilling, and went to the nests to essay the often repeated trial of frightening the foolish creatures from their seats; but the Bantam rose in her small might when the girl attempted to remove the piece of chalk—probably Bantam thought that held her best chicken—and gave her several such ferocious picks she was glad to retreat.

Boyd still urged his project, and with many misgivings Minnie ceased to oppose it. He ran to the nests, seized Speckle and her gray Ladyship under one arm, took the billigerent Bantam in his right hand, and started for the brook.

Minnie followed slowly, and with a sinking heart watched his proceedings; every croak of the fowls sent a pang to her breast. The other chickens stood afar off scolding and gabbling, and evidently curious to know what was the matter. The roosters kept up a tremendous tumult, discreetly ensconcing themselves behind the hens, and compensating for that cowardice by their terrific squalls.

Boyd raised the huckled Bantam, plunged her into the water and brought her up again. She gave a yell—down she went a second time—another spasmodic burst—a twitching of the legs, and she lay very still on the grass where he placed her.

"What have you done to her?" called Minnie, rushing toward him; "you've killed her—you mean, bad boy!"

"No, no, Minnie," he replied; "she's only faint."

Plump went Mrs. Speckle into the brook—another yell, a kicking, and the same result followed as in the case of Bantam—she lay quiet as possible.

"She's only pretending," said Boyd flushed with success; "she'd cluck this minute if she dared."

Lady Gray was about sharing a similar fate, when Minnie sprang on him and rescued her.

"You've killed them!" she cried, tragically. "Oh, you bad boy! I'll tell mamma—oh! oh!"

"They'll come to right away," said Boyd; "don't cry, sissy! See, Bantam's beginning to kick!"

Minnie looked as well as her tears would permit, but Bantam made no sign.

"She's dead," repeated Minnie; "she didn't kick!"

"N-o," said Boyd, doubtfully, "I guess she didn't; but she tried to."

Neither Speckle nor Bantam stirred. Lady Gray ran off to the group of fowls and told her story with intense excitement, creating much sympathy among her friends; a big, fat rooster crowed, as if he meant to rush out and take summary vengeance upon the assailant, then retired into the privacy of an old chicken coop near.

Minnie raised her dripping pets, made a shroud of her white apron, in which she wrapped them and started for the house.

"I'll tell papa!" she cried. "Oh! won't you get a whipping—yah! yah! He's killed Bantam—he's killed Bantam. Papa, mamma, aunt Jane—yah! yah!"

"Don't, Minnie, don't!" pleaded Boyd. "Oh! my! you'll smother 'em in your apron and try to lay it to me."

"I ain't! You bad, nasty thing! Mamma, Milly, aunt Jane!"

"Stop crying," said Boyd, "and I'll give you my rocking-horse, I'm too big now to play with it."

"I don't want it," squalled Minnie; anyhow, you gave it to me yesterday for not telling mamma you broke the flower-pot."

"So I did," returned Boyd, as if he just remembered the circumstance. "Well, I'll give you something if you'll come back."

"I won't, I won't! Papa'll shut you up. Oh! my Bantam, my Bantam!"

"I'll tell you what," said Boyd, struck with another brilliant idea; "let's bury them—it'll be such fun!"

At that proposal, the group of fowls chorused a groan of horror, and Minnie's grief strengthened into anger. She ran off at the top of her speed, and Boyd after her. He caught her by her curls, and down they went in an indiscriminate mass, with the dead chickens lying mournfully on top of them.

Minnie's cries brought out the whole house, and, when the story was told, they consigned Boyd to immediate punishment; even Milly denounced him as a hard-hearted little wretch, that would come to no good.

"I didn't drown 'em," yelled Boyd, "I only just ducked 'em, so! I ain't a bad boy; Minnie's a little cheat—oh!"

But there were the drenched corses to bear witness to Minnie's tragic story, told between great sobs, with all the energy of passion. Mr. Thurstan seized Boyd under his arm very much as the wife had taken the chickens, carried him into the house, and all womankind followed, commiserating Minnie, and thereby increasing her grief tenfold.

I have scruples about describing the performance which the offender went through. Enough, that it was such as to make him abhor the whole feathered race for years, and that his father conducted himself as if fully determined to drive Boyd's devil out that time.

(To be continued.)

Is not a word better than a gift? but both are with a gracious man.

TO THE POINT.—Some fellow of a limited amount of common sense, and an over-dose of aspirations for office spoke of having the San Francisco *Journal* suppressed because the editor of that paper has not seen fit to endorse *all* the acts of the present Administration. It is singular that men living under what is purported to be a free government cannot exercise the same charity to their fellow-men that they enjoy themselves. We give below the reply of that paper in hopes that some of the radicals may read and reflect:

In view of the fact that there are individuals, in this community, who desire to have the *Journal* suppressed, we now propose to say a few words to the people of California. We have been told that our remarks reflecting upon the Administration are direct attacks upon the Government, and that our language is treasonable. We object to mere partisans construing this, that, or any other matter, published in the *Journal* as treason. There are legal tribunals, to which any person may appeal; and to the decisions therein rendered, we are bound to acquiesce, whatever our private opinions may be. As to the right of a public journalist to criticise even judicial decisions, there can be no doubt; while in regard to pulic officers, of every grade, the *right* to examine into their acts, motives and professed principles, is inalienable, if the press is to be gagged in violation of the law, by which the tenure of office is prescribed, what opportunity have the people for information—what security have they to believe that their own liberty is not endangered? Suppose we happen to be prejudiced and unjust in our remarks, what ill effects can come? To presume that *one paper* in San Francisco can bias the minds of men, or incite prejudice against the Administration, is to admit that we wield a natural superiority over all the Administration journals put together. If we assume a position that cannot be defeated by fair and open argument, it follows that we must be correct. If we assume an untenable position, at variance with truth and evidence, why not show the people that they are deluded? Montequein says: "*that in a free nation, it matters not whether individuals reason well or ill; it is sufficient they do reason. Truth arises from the collision, and from hence springs liberty, which is a security from the effect of reasoning.*" Turn we now to English history. The colonies rebelled against those who then controlled the administration of the British Goverment. Had Pitt been the Prime Minister, the grievances of the colonies would have been redressed, and, to-day, in all probability, the American people would have formed a portion of the English Nation. Bad advisers, and the natural obstinacy of the King provoked the Revolutionary war which, at the end of seven years, terminated in the Independence of our people. The ancestors of the writer of this article were active in that war, and again with General Jackson at New Orleans, where one of them received a severe wound; therefore he should know something concerning the American people. During the war, we were, as a people, stigmatised as "rebels;" and other vile epithets were applied to us. Yet, in monarchic England there were *men*, high-minded *men*, who stood up and fearlessly denounced the Administration because it had departed from and violated the law of England—the British Constitution. The celebated Edmund Burke, of glorious memory, the eloquent Townsend and a host of others, in season and out of season, in Parliament, and in the press, assailed the King and his administration, in terms that every ignoramus and spiteful partisan would at the day, and among us denounce as treason. Every American should uncover his head whenever the name of the Earl of Chatham is mentioned. We bow with unfeigned reverence to the mighty intellect and manly courage of the intellectual giant that dared to exclaim: "*I thank God that the Americans have rebelled!*" Was he or any of our advocates imprisoned or exiled? Were the English papers that expressed an opinion adverse to the King and his advisers suppressed? Had the King attempted aught of the kind, the block, and the headsman's axe, would have proved that no King could reign in England by divine right, or set up his will in opposition to the liberty of the people. Prior to the time of which we speak, Woodfall, the publisher of Junius' letters, was tried and convicted of a libel on the King of England. Without calling the action of the Court by hard names—the people of England did that—we have to say, that he was sentenced to pay a fine, and to stand in the pillory two hours. The fine was paid, and the pillory business was such an ovation as has prevented an exhibition of the kind ever since. Such was, and is the liberty of speech and of the press in England; but how is it in America, among a people that boast of their freedom? An intelligent gentleman, a lawyer by profession, asserts in our presence that the Administration is the Government. Believing that others, less informed, may entertain a like opinion, we are disposed to show that a great difference exists between the two, though we have supposed that no man of even common sense could make a glaring mistake in so simple a matter. Neither the President, or any of his Cabinet, were living at the time the Constitution of the United States created the Federal Government. The Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof—not laws in violation—constitute the Government; and those elected for a brief period to administer the Government, are mere agents, bound to perform the duties incumbent according to the organic law. Of course, when any of these agents act in contravention of or violate the organic law, they are unfaithful servants, and should be peremptorily dismissed from the service of their employers—the people. In the ordinary course of a man's business, he may need a competent assistant, either for the special occasion, or to allow the employer an opportunity to do that which he is most capable. A "rail-splitter" may come along, inquiring for work. He claims to undrstand the particular business, and he is hired for a term of months or years, at a certain rate per annum. A very short time discloses that his assertions were void of truth; in fact woful blunders, entailing expense and annoyance, seem to characterize his movements. Must the employer, notwithstanding all this, still keep and pay the incapable man? He may say that his advisers are to blame for all this; but, as his advisers were not selected by his employer, his offenses are enhanced by the excuse. You do not engage a wood-sawyer to make a set of cart harness. Why not use the same prudence in other and vital matters? As we have come to the fixed conclusion that an Administration is not the Government, because the latter was before the Presidint was born, and we sincerely hope it will be in existence long after he is dead; we shall continue our independent way of thinking, talking and writing, so long as our lives are spared. In doing this, we shall use, if possible, the right word in the right place, while claiming that we hon or the offices of State, but owe no respect to incapables that may fill them.

THE KISSING DEACON.—In one of our Puritanical towns of New England, says an Eastern paper, lived Deacon Brown, a very staid, dignified sort of a Christian, and a perfect model of prosperity. Deacon Brown had the misfortune to lose his wife, and at the age of forty found himself with a family of four small children, without a mistress to his farm house. As he could not immediately take another wife and avoid exciting scandal, and could not get along without some one to take charge of the kitchen and nursery, he had resource to employing a young woman as a house-maid. Nancy Sternes was a laughing, romping beauty, who delighted in experimenting upon the Deacon by way of testing the strength of human nature. For a long time the Deacon was invulnerable; but at last, in a moment of unguarded weakness, he was led into temptation, and into committing a "slight indiscretion" with his beautiful housemaid. When he recovered his wonted coolness and presence of mind, he was horrified at the enormity of his sin. In vain he repented and grieved over lost virtue. Finaly, as a last effort for easing his conscience, at the conclusion of the services on the following Sabbath morning, he arose and requested the forbearance of the brothers and sisters a few moments, when he electrified them by making the following confession:

"My Christian friends, you all know that I lost my dear wife some months ago, [sobs and tears] and that Nancy Sternes has been keeping house for me. And you know that I have a little child not a year old. Well, sometimes that little child would cry in the night, and it would be a long time before I could quiet it; and last Tuesday night—God forgive me!—the child cried so hard that Nancy arose and came into the room, and leaned over the bed to hush the child—and brothers and sisters her leaning over me there made me forget Christ!"

Here the worthy Deacon broke down entirely, and stood weeping, wailing and blowing his nose.

"What did you do?" demanded the minister sternly.

"I—I—ki—kissed her!" stammered out the Deacon between his sobs, "but I have been very sorry about it, and prayed to be forgiven—and I want you to forgive me and pray for me brothers and sisters."

As the Deacon bowed himself upon his seat like the mighty oak before the tornado, Deacon Goodfellow arose and astonished the audience still more by saying:

"Brothers and sisters, you have heard what brother Brown has said, and how he wants our forgiveness. For my part, I believe brother Brown is truly penitent, and I am willing to forgive him with my whole heart. And brothers and sisters, I will add still farther, that if I had no wife, and a pretty girl like Nancy Sternes should come into *my* room, and lean over *my* bed, and lean over *me*, I'd kiss her, Christ or no Christ!"

GOV. NYE HISSED AT A PUBLIC MEETING.—On the evening of June 15th, a banquet was given at the Astor House, New York, to Gen. Meagher, at which the following scene occurred, so says the New York *Express*:

Gov. Nye was the next speaker. He referred to the fact that he was serving his country in Nevada Territory, and said there were no disloyal people there. They would not allow them there. He commenced to denounce as traitors all who would attempt to weaken the energy of the Government by disloyal sentiments. At times he seemed to be denying the right of criticism, and was slightly hissed. Finally, he said that if he had the power he would people Fort Lafayette so full that their heads and heels would stick out of the windows with men who talk disloyalty. At the mention of Fort Lafayette he was checked by a tumult of hisses mingled with a few feeble cheers. The Chairman rapped for order. It was impossible for Gov. Nye to proceed. Cries were heard of "Order," "Put him out," "Sit down," "That won't do," "Free speech," etc. Mr. Thos. C. Fields arose to say something, but was told by the Chairman to take his seat. Pending the disturbance, Police Superintendent Kennedy entered the room, and awaited a signal from the Chairman to remove the obstreperous individuals, who sought to disturb the harmony of the meeting. Mr. Brady said he hoped any man who came here to make a disturbance would be treated in the manner he deserved. The Chairmen appealed to the audience that he had acted on the theory that a man who hissed was out of order; was he right or wrong? Confused cries of "Wrong, Right," "No no," "No Lafayette here!" "Free speech." Finally order was restored.

"A SHORT CUT TO SALVATION."—Lloyd Garrison's Boston *Liberator*, in a leading editorial under this caption, pleads the necessity of another emancipation proclamation, sweeping off the institution of slavery from the border slave states; and then, says our irrepressible abolition cotemporary, "raise as large an army of freemen as the border States can evoke, put Fremont at the head of the column, and send him southward; and Mr. Seward may prophesy this time, with absolute certainty, the ruin of the rebellion, home treason and slavery in thirty, sixty or ninety days." All this, it is contended, may be done "with the stroke of a pen."

This is called "a short cut to salvation;" but we have hit upon a shorter. Let President Lincoln issue a proclamation authorizing the formation of an independent division of the army, to be formed of the radical abolitionists of the North, and let it include the old radical stagers as chaplains and lecturers, and the woman's rights women as vivandieres, nurses and abolition tract distributors; and let this grand abolition division, thus completely equipped for fighting and for moral suasion, be sent down to South Carolina, and r General Freemont, and if the rebellion then is not completely used up in ninety days this grand abolition division will be; so that in either event the result will be the triumph of the Union cause.

FLORA AND CERES.—The mightiest effects in nature are produced without a sound. The plow that nicely cuts and turns the green sward yields no note above a whisper. The pattering grain, as it scatters from the sower's hand upon the mellow tilth, is not heard beyond the narrow circle of the husbandman's mimic shower. Whilst the seed is sprouting, and spring is arraying her form in the richest velvet—whilst the green spears are darting up from the earth, and whilst the well-developed heads are filling with generous beer that is to make heads of another kind reel in the future, not a sound is heard, although mighty results are achieved. The vain ones of the earth, its great men, warriors, monarch, queens, are ever heralded by brazen trumpets, ever welcomed with mighty shouts. Not so with Flora and Ceres! And yet, the former makes a painted panorama of the earth, and the latter feeds the world.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

E. B. BOUSY, : : : : EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 23 1863.

WARNING.—We consider it our duty as a public journalist to warn the citizens of the county of any prevalent or contagious disease which may be reging, and especially do we consider this a duty when the person infected intends visiting every portion of the county and mixing promiscuously with every class of people. Col. Tweed, the Republican candidate for District Attorney, we are sorry to say, is sorely afflicted with the whooping cough, and will be likely to give the disease to all the children in the county. If he had the power to give it only to the rebels and democrats it would be probably in accordance with his wishes, but the idea of the Union party (?) catching the whooping cough and going into an early decline from it is too appalling to be quietly submitted to. Cannot some of the "faithful" catch this individual and pen him up until after the election? The existence of two parties is necessary under our government, and we hope this summary killing of one of them will not be allowed. In the event that no one will interfere, we caution the mothers to "take in their children when they hear the whoop," or they catch the disease, sure.—There is something singular about the colonel taking this disease at the present time; it was in the total absence of the plague in town, and whether it is owing to the fact that he is old enough to take childrens' diseases again or that it is caused by his abolition sentiments striking out, has not yet been ascertained; certain it is he has the whooping cough, and perambulates our streets daily in a "whooping" condition.

SICKENING.—The editors of the Sonora *Flag* and Placer *Courier* are just now engaged in a little "mutual admiration" of each other's paper, the Sonora man comes out with something after this syle: "We have just received that sterling, able, witty, spicy journal the Placer *Courier*. It is doing wonders for our cause, and should be well supported." To which the Forest Hill man, not to be out-done, responds: "We are always particularly delighted, and frequently thrown into the most delightful exstacies on the reception of the Sonora *Flag*. It is one of the most influential journals in the State, and should find a place in every Union man's house. The editorials are able and eloquent; style, argumentative and sarcastic; and abounds with humor, wit and good sense. Everybody subscribe to it!" Of course the laudations are not couched in such tame and common terms as the above, but sparkles with scintillations of each of the writers known poetic effusions.—Now this may be all very fine so far as these particular gentlemen are concerned, but it does seem to us very silly when it comes to the knowledge of sensible men.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.—We publish in another column the proclamation of the President of the United States setting apart Thursday, the 6th day of August next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. We recommend a general observance of this day by our citizens in a becoming manner. The right of the head of a great nation to designate a day for the general supplication to Almighty God for favors received no one should question. This, however, was done by a leading Republican paper in Sacramento when the then acting Chief Magistrate issued a similar proclamation, and the paper referred to did everything in its power to thwart the wishes of the "government" on that occasion, thereby failing, according to its present theory, in its allegiance, and uttering seditious and treasonable language.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—The ladies of our town intend presenting the Pacific Guards with a beautiful banner on Saturday evening next at the parade ground, as a token of the esteem and respect in which they hold the soldiers.—We have heard the name of the lady who is to officiate, but we refrain from giving it for fear it might not be agreeable to her. The Captain of the company we presume will receive the flag. A neat address will doubtless be delivered on the presentation, and a patriotic response expected.

OATH CONSTITUTIONAL.—The Supreme Court to whom was submitted the constitutionality of the oath prescribed by the last Legislature of this State, has decided in its favor. Without questioning the motives of the two Judges—Norton and Crocker—we are willing to submit to the decision, and uphold it as the law, until the decision is reversed or the act bringing it into existence is repealed. We shall publish the decision as rendered as soon as we can obtain it.

PAY YOUR TAXES.—The Marshal is now ready to receive the Corporation property and poll taxes, and those who have not settled had better do so before it is too late. The amount owing by each one is small, and, according to Mr. Lincoln, a small amount is easier paid than a large one, they ought to pay now.

☞ THE California Massachusetts Cavalry regiment, under the command of Major D. W. C. Thompson, a portion of which went from this and neighboring towns, received a bloody baptism in the battle of Gettysburg, losing forty of their number. Their behavior in the action is said to have been extremely gallant and verifies the prediction made by us at the time of their enlistment, that they would win imperishable honors.

STAMPS.—The Internal Revenue Department has decided that all affidavits are subject to a stamp duty, except when the same is a part of an acknowledgment of a deed or instrument in writing. In no case will an instrument not duly stamped be received as evidence in court. Justices, Clerks and Notaries Public will "govern themselves accordingly."

GONE.—Mr. George L. Sloeomb, one of our old citizens, leaves for the East in the steamer to-day from San Francisco. He goes to Fairfield, Illinois, and remains away about four or five months. May he arrive safely in the beloved circle of his relatives, and speedily return to the land of his adoption.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Some people, who are engaged in the newspaper business, appear to have a perfect horror of everybody and thing connected with the government, and consider every movement made by the officials as tending to curtail their rights, whether the acts performed justify their conclusions or not. They being insincere themselves fear that at some unguarded moment they may write something, or give expression to some sentiment which they entertain against the government which may cause them to be suppressed. We do not believe that a just and fair criticism of the actions of the officers of the nation has ever been questioned or interfered with by the head of the government. Frequently this has been done by under-strappers, but in almost every instance where the ear of the Secretary could be obtained, these acts of petty tyranny have been done away with, and the facilities of the mails restored the party injured, leaving their would-be persecutors objects of ridicule and scorn to all intelligent men. The following extract taken from an Eastern exchange expresses our ideas so exactly upon this subject that we adopt the sentiments therein contained:

"For our own part, we have no disposition to write or print treason, and hence care very little about eliciting a journalistic decision as to where legitimate argument ends in alluding to the acts and policy of the government, and treason begins. We have no sympathy whatever with the rebels or the rebellion. We have no inclination to give "aid and comfort" to the enemy. We are, heart and soul, earnestly in favor of "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," as well as for the support of the government in all its rights, and especially in its endeavor to crush the insurrection. Entertaining such sentiments, we have no apprehension of ever penning a line that a patriotic spirit need feel ashamed of, or of publishing a paragraph which any just mind could misinterpret into a malignant assault on our country's welfare or a justification of our country's foes. Newspapers that profess to love the Union, but work sedulously for its destruction; newspapers that arrogate to themselves all the loyalty in the nation, yet maintain principles openly favorable to secessionism; newspapers that continually evince far more zeal for party interests than for their country's good, and assiduously hold up the success of their favorite *isms* as paramount, in this war, to the triumph of the national integrity, may well feel alarm. They may well conceive it necessary to establish some line of demarcation between truth and treason, so as to know how closely they may approach the verge of transgression without becoming quite responsible as trangressors themselves.

"Daniel Webster well said, in speaking of the American citizen's "fireside privilege" of discussing the policy and course of his government and its administrators, that it was a high constitutional right which he should "defend and exercise in time of peace, in time of war, at all times and in all places." So shall we.—He said: "Living I shall assert it; and should I leave my children no other inheritance, by the blessing of God I will leave them the inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent, and constitutional defence of them." Mr. Webster eloquently expressed our own views on this subject, and we think he expressed the views of the nation at large.—None but a few political extremists who have private ends to subserve, like secretaries Chase and Stanton, are anxious to limit unreasonably this "fireside privilege." None but a few military sycophants to authority, looking mainly to pay and promotion, like Generals Burnside, Hascall, and so on, seek to muzzle the press in its desire to speak in honest terms of the character of passing occurrences. Such men have no just conception of popular rights, and it is well that they are subordinate to a President who, whatever his shortcomings has common sense enough to perceive the ultimate result of such madness in his official servants.

D. S. TERRY.—The San Francisco *Republic* learns that Brigadier General D. S. Terry was at Port Hudson at the time of the capture of that place by General Banks. The same journal is anxious to know if, in case he returns to California on his parole, he will be assigned his late position as a member of the "Democratic" State Central Committee? He is at least quite as sound a Union man as some of the Copperhead State candidates.

To the above is appended the following editorial by the editor of the Sacramento *Union*:

"It is hoped that if Terry was at Port Hudson General Banks will remand him to the custody of the old Vigilance Committee in San Francisco, who came very near hanging him once."

Ah, yes! You no doubt would like to see that lawless mob reorganized. While you are prating about sustaining the laws of good government you pine for the enactment of deeds of violence by disgraceful mobs. You no doubt pray for the reenacting of the disgraceful scenes of 1856, and would like for your mobites to again wrest the reins of our State government from the legal authorities, for which treason you would laud them for brave and gallant men. Such is your sincerity when you preach about sustaining the law; such your honesty of purpose in sustaining the Government. Oh! you hypocrite!

If Terry has been taken with arms against the government let him be punished as the law directs. The holding of such men prominently before the public can do no possible good. If they had acquired any influence among the people by reason of positions heretofore held by them, they no longer wield it. Any act of treason committed by those formerly members of the Democratic party, severs their connection with it, the Sacramento *Union* and the balance of the abolition organs in the State to contrary notwithstanding.

Rev. E. S. Janes, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, arrived at San Francisco in the steamer Constitution on Saturday last, and preached in that city on Sunday. He will preside over the Methodist Conferences, which are about to be held in this State and Oregon.

GOVERNOR Nye, of Nevada Territory, after an absence of some months to the Atlantic States, during which time he was hissed at public dinners and otherwise insulted for his ultra abolition views, arrived at San Francisco, *en route* for Nevada Territory.

TOO LATE.—The advertisement of F. Burckhalter, announcing his removal into the stone store, with a long list of articles kept by him for sale, we must defer until our next. We will say, however, that he is doing a land office business in his new quarters, and people ought to know that where a great deal of business is transacted good bargains should be plenty. If you have any doubts, wait for the advertisement next week.

GREENBACKS worth in San Francisco 75 cents.

FROM NEVADA TERRITORY.

GOLD HILL, N. T., JULY 17th, 1863.

FRIEND BOUSY:—Amid dust, the noise of a thousand quartz mills, innumerable teams, sage brush, rattlesnakes, and a few old acquaintances, fatigued and sore-footed, according to promise I proceed to address you. I left your town, as you will remember, Monday the 12th instant, and came over the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake road. I found about two hundred men at work on the road, and some sixteen or eighteen miles of the grading nearly completed. The first night out I shared the hospitality of Mr. Clement Uren, the Democratic nominee for County Surveyor, who is engaged in locating, fixing the grade, etc., of the road. The second day, after interchanging well wishes and adieus with Mr. Uren and his party, I proceeded over a somewhat rocky region along the Yuba, and reached Donner Lake just at night, where, to my agreeable surprise, and entire satisfaction of the inner man, I found Mr. Samuel King, and with him a bountiful supply of mountain trout, cool milk, butter and any quantity of strawberries. Mr. King is a perfect gentleman and has my thanks and earnest solicitude for life. Donner Lake and the immediate surroundings is one of the most sublime and picturesque localities I have seen in many days: the lake itself is a beautiful sheet of water, some three miles in length, and varying in width from a half to one and a-half miles, around and about which cluster some of the finest forest to be found on the summit, a sight of which is well worth the trip. Standing at the foot of the lake, facing westward, you behold on either side towering and snow-clad mountains, while below and at your feet all nature wears a smile, and is clothed in "living green." The foliage surrounding it for miles—the delapidated remains of a few old cabins, which mark the spot that witnessed the terrible fate of Major Donner and his party of heroic but unfortunate pioneers—the gentle warbling of the "feathered songsters," draw a striking contrast with the barren summit, inaccessable, dreary cañons, and desolate region from whence I had so shortly emerged, suggested feelings of serious import and reflections upon the grandeur and sublimity of the Creator of the universe. His majesty and supremacy pervades all nature; the grander the scene the deeper the reverance and gratitude inspired in the contemplative mind.

Leaving the lake and my hospitable host rather reluctantly, I proceeded through an open wooden region for a distance of about fifteen miles where I reached the Henness Pass road and immediately took the stage for Virginia City, at which place I arrived yesterday noon.

Virginia City, as is the case with all the localities I have visited, has improved very rapidly since I left here two years ago. It is very populous, and I doubt not that the population far exceeds the actual demand; it said to be the sickliest place in the Territory. The first thing almost that attracted my attention upon my arrival there was a fine "American citizen of African descent" performing on the banjo, and singing, "Every body is bound to go for the Union, right or wrong." Much excitement prevails, and every person is rushing about pell-mell, seemingly without any fixed business or purpose, and as they pass you can invariably catch the words "feet," "stocks," and "indications." But few mines have been developed in the vicinity of Virginia City since I was there before. The Ophir and Spanish leads have contributed largely to keep up the excitement heretofore, both of which caved so badly a day or two since that it will take half a million of dollars to repair them.

At Gold Hill the old mines are still being worked to advantage, and on the range immediately South many new claims have been struck, all of which yield well. The town of Gold Hill improves. Several theatrical troupes are over here, but with what success they meet I know not. Lee, Worrell & Sebastian's great North American Circus I met en route for California. Sage brush, north winds, quartz mills, and rattlesnakes are the characteristics of this country. In fact the number of mills built and being built would impress the casual observer with the idea that people here are afflicted with the mill mania.

The weather is very dry and warm, and I am informed it is very sickly—more so than at any previous time.

Yours, Democratically,

ADVENTURER.

DEMONSTRATION.—On Saturday evening the citizens of Marysville assembled in the City Hall in that city and a procession was formed consisting of torchlights, transparencies bearing various patriotic devices, and several engine companies. The procession, headed by a brass band and the Marysville Rifles marched through the principal streets to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they were addressed by several speakers amidst much cheering and enthusiasm.

THE RIOT.—The last news by telegraph represented the restoration of order in the city of New York. Several of the rioters had been killed, and the most of the leaders arrested.—The principal leader, said to be from one of the first families of Virginia, was caged, and mob thereafter being without a head were induced to listen to the arguments from howitzers and muskets. It is somewhat singular that these "dirt-eaters" exert such a controlling influence in the Eastern States. That is an evil that our abolitionists should attend to; it will result in something serious.

PERSONAL.—Judge Fellows of the County Court and E. L. Craig, Esq., of Auburn, are at present in town. The Judge looks hale and hearty, evidence that the living and society at the county seat agree with him. Mr. Craig is the same affable and accomplished gentleman of former times. He intends remaining with us for two or three months, during which time he will attend to any business of a legal nature that may be entrusted to his care.

Madame Simeon, the proprietress of the Hotel de la Fraternite, in San Francisco, committed suicide on Saturday last, by throwing herself from the top of a house. She had been sick for weeks from fever which rendered her delirious, and during the temporary absence of her nurse she threw herself from the house, sustaining injuries therefrom which caused her death in a few hours.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.—It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to supplications and prayers of an afflicted people and to vouchsafe to the army and navy of the United States, victories on the land and on the sea, so signal and effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of the States will be sustained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently restored. But that these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb, health and liberty, incurred by the brave, loyal and patriotic citizens, while domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements, it is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I do so appoint Thursday the 6th day of August next to be observed as a day for national thanksgiving praise and prayer. I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship and in the form approved by their own consciences, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He hath done in the Nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His holy spirit to subdue the anger which has been produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion. To change the hearts of the insurgents—to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a National emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation, throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those, who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and, finally, to lead the whole Nation through the path of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the peaceful enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed, done at the city of Washington, the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 88th year.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.—The Humboldt *Times* of the 11th, gives an account of a desperate encounter with the Indians of that section, on Wednesday week. A pack train conveying provisions to Fort Gaston, escorted by Lieut. Middleton, of Company C, with eighteen men, encamped on Tuesday night on their return trip on Redwood Creek, about twenty miles from the Fort, when Lieut. Middleton, accompanied by Lieut. Hall, from the Fort, left the train and pushed on to Arcata.—About three o'clock the next morning as they were saddling up, preparatory to an early start, they were greeted with a volley of rifle shots from each side of the camp, and from a high bluff in the rear. The Indians, about one hundred in number, poured volley after volley, wounding several, early in the fight. After four or five hours fighting five of the soldiers succeeded in reaching the bluff and driving the Indians across the creek. The fight continued till noon, when the enemy withdrew with their killed and wounded, firing as they went a parting volley at the mules, killing one and wounding seven. Ten of the soldiers were wounded, some of them seriously. The Indians did not secure a single article of property—not even a gun was lost in the fray. The little band of soldiers are highly praised for their gallant repulse of the savages.

THE MILITARY EXECUTION.—The execution of Conrad Klineheff, says the San Francisco *Journal*, took place at Benicia Barracks on the morning of the 17th at a few minutes after 8 o'clock. The troops were drawn up in a hollow square, the men chosen to fire at the condemned man standing in the center. At 8 o'clock the long roll was beat and the wagon in which was seated, upon his coffin, the man so soon to be launched into eternity, drove from the guard house to the parade ground. When the wagon halted he jumped lightly to the ground, turned to the soldiers on either side and saluted them *a la militaire*. The coffin was removed from the wagon and placed about 30 feet from the sharpshooters. The prisoner walked with jaunty air to it, seated himself upon it astraddle, and calmly awaited the preparations. These being completed he assisted in tying the bandage over his eyes, kneeled upon his coffin and said—"boys aim at my heart. I am ready." The signal was given, the guns were fired and the prisoner leaped into the air and fell dead, five balls having pierced his heart. Thus ended the first military execution on the Pacific coast.

WENDELL Phillips, in the Tremont Temple not long ago, exclaimed:

Thank God for McClellan, for Cameron; thank God for defeat. *With a man for President*, we should have put down the rebellion in ninety days, and left slavery where it was.

From this says the New York *World*, we judge Phillips still holds to the opinion he expressed before the issuance of the emancipation proclamation, that the President is not a man but a turtle. Vallandigham never said anything so disrespectful, or, if believed, more likely to dishearten the people in the prosecution of the war.

THE gallant Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, who has a command near Murfreesboro, tells a good story on General Roussea, who, it is well known, is often cheered very enthusiastically wherever he makes his appearance in any of the numerous encampments of the army. The men, so long stationary, are of course on the continual lookout for amusement, and, if a rabbit happens to run near them, perhaps five hundred of them will start after him, shouting and yelling so as to be heard for miles.

Gen. Davis was recently sitting in his handsome tent with several of his officers when a tremendous hubbub was heard among the men of his brigade. "What in the world is that?" exclaimed one of the officers. "Well," replied another, "it must be either Rousseau or a rabbit."—*Louisville Journal.*

WHILE the citizens of Rough and Ready were firing a salute over the reported capture of Port Hudson lately, a man named Jackson S. Plummer was blown up by an accidental anvil discharge, in which he was badly burned in the face and upper portions of the body.

A YOUNG man named Osceola Hoyt was found dead, on the 13th inst., in an unoccupied stable in the rear of Mr. J. R. Lowe's residence in San Jose. The cause of his death is not known.

A SAD accident occurred at the Garden Ranch, Butte county, on Friday, July 17th. A son of one Mitchell, aged about three years, while at play near home fell into a mining shaft and was drowned.

READ the advertisements.

SHOT BY CAPT. WEBER.—We find the following particulars of a shooting affair which took place in Stockton, on Saturday evening, in the *Independent*. Judge Heslep is the editor of the Stockton *Beacon*, and Mr. Barrett is local editor.

On Saturday evening our city was thrown into unusual excitement in consequence of an attempt made by Capt. C. M. Weber to take the life of Judge Heslep, by shooting him with a pistol ball. The circumstances attending the assault are substantially as follows: Heslep is attorney for one Coggeshall, a claimant to one hundred and sixty acres of land within the limits of the Weber grant, a claim which has been a number of years in litigation, and now comes up again under a new phase, notwithstanding the establishment by the courts of the Weber title. Mr. W. J. Barrett was empowered, (in accordance with the provisions of a recent enactment granting counsel the power to appoint whom they may see fit to serve summons,) to serve the proper papers upon Capt. Weber. With this intention Barrett proceeded to Weber's house, where he was met by Weber, and before an opportunity was offered him to make known his business, was beaten over the head with a heavy cane, cutting the scalp in nine different places, and bruising his arm in sundry places while raising it to ward off the blows.

Barrett succeeded in making his escape from the premises, being provided with no weapon or other means of defense, to a neighboring residence, where he fainted from great loss of blood and where the cuts upon his head were sewed up and bandaged by Dr. Sposati. The blows took effect principally upon the top and back parts of the head, and although very severe, did not injure the skull. His face entirely escaped being bruised. A short time after this occurrence, Capt. Weber was seated on the stoop on the east side of his office, when Judge Heslep passed by. He very soon returned and approached Capt. Weber raising his cane to his shoulder, and remarked "You had better compromise that matter," or words of that import, referring to the suit entered against him by Coggeshall. Weber became exasperated by what he deemed an effort to levy black-mail upon him, and Heslep observing his manner turned to leave him, when Weber drew from his pocket a Deringer loaded with a ball of ordinary revolver size, made to fit the pistol by being wound with cotton cloth, and fired, the ball taking effect in the back, perforating a part of the lungs and making its appearance at the breast. Judge Heslep then ran towards El Dorado street bridge, holding one hand upon the wound on the breast and his cane in the other, exclaiming "Weber has shot me."

The wounded man was assisted to the office of Dr. Sposati, where the ball was extracted by that gentleman, assisted by Dr. Langdon. He was then conveyed to his residence on Market street, where he lies in a very critical state. A warrant was issued from the Court of Justice Baldwin for the arrest of Capt. Weber upon the charge of "assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do great bodily harm," and on being placed in the hands of proper officers they proceeded to the residence of the defendant for the purpose of making the arrest, but found the premises locked, and apparently no one occupying the house. Yesterday morning Capt. Weber surrendered himself to the Chief of Police, and gave bonds before Justice Brush for his appearance in the sum of $3,000. In the event of the death of Judge Heslep, he (Weber) will be arrested on the charge of murder and held accordingly.

CAPTAIN Andrews was drowned in the Bay of San Francisco, on Monday, by the capsizing of a small boat.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By Virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, on the 16th day of July A. D. 1863, issued out of the Court of the Honorable District Court of the 11th Judicial District for the County of Placer and State of California, upon a judgment rendered in said Court, on the 26th day of May A. D. 1862, in favor of E. L. Bradley and against the Yankee mining company, composed of Jos. Doren [illegible] and Wm. Pinemore, for the sum of thirty five hundred and forty-eight 53-100 dollars, with interest upon the sum of thirty five hundred and forty-eight ($3,548 00) dollars, from the 16th day of May A. D. 1862, at the rate of one per cent per month and for costs of suit taxed at ten ($10 00) dollars, I have levied upon and will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn,

On Thursday, August 13th, A. D. 1863,

at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said Yankee mining company had on the 26th day of May A. D. 1862, or which they have since that time acquired of, in and to the following described property, to wit: One certain mining claim known as the Yankee company's claim, lying and being situated on Thompson Hill in the Dutch Flat mining district, Township No. 4, Placer county, California, and bounded on the West by the Union and Star company's claims, on the North by the Young America company's claim, on the East by the Blue Cap company's claim, and on the South by the Dutch Flat ravine, said claim fronting on Dutch Flat Ravine one hundred and fifty five feet, and laying back into the hill the distance of four hundred and thirty four feet, together with the cabins, sluice boxes, tunnels, pea stocks, hose, hose pipe, mining tools, water rights and privileges, and all the fixtures and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment, together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

HENRY GOODING,
Sheriff of Placer County.

Sheriff's Office, Auburn, July 23, 1863.—3w.
Hale & Anderson, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an execution to me directed and delivered on the 11th day of July A. D. 1863, issued out of the court of J. B. Carrier, a Justice of the Peace of Township No. 7, county of Placer and State of California, upon a judgment rendered in said court by O. H. Young, J. P. (acting for said Justice Carrier, in his necessary absence) on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1863, in favor of Charles Prestinia and against W. S. Merkle and Conrad Hetzler, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars ($140 00) principal, and for costs of suit taxed at thirty-three 66-100ths dollars ($33 66), I have levied upon and will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, (in gold and silver coin) in front of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, in the town of Iowa Hill,

On Wednesday, the 5th day of August, 1863,

at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., all the right, title, interest and claim that the said W. S. Merkle and Conrad Hetzler or either of them had on the 20th day of May, 1863, in and to the following described property, to wit: A certain house and lot situated on the south side of Main street, in the town of Iowa Hill, Township No. 7, county of Placer, California, the same being known as the Star Bakery, and bounded on the East by the house and lot owned and occupied by William Kilgo and family; on the West by house and lot owned by S. A. V. Crawford, and on the South by the back street, said lot running back one hundred feet more or less to said back street, together with the oven and building standing on the back end of said lot occupied by said Wm. Kilgo and family, together with all out buildings, tenements, improvements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the cost due and to due thereon.

J. B. CARDER,
Constable Township No. 7.

W. D. LAWRENCE, Pltf's. Atty. July 16, td.

PICTURE GALLERY!

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE ladies and gentlemen of Dutch Flat and vicinity that having made improvements in the art, he is now prepared to take likenesses in any manner desired.

Ambrotypes and Photographs!

taken to order. Those desirous of sending their likenesses to the "Old Folks at Home" have now an opportunity. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

O. B. SILVER.

May 28, 18 63. tf.

Dry Goods and Clothing Store

OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT,

(A few doors below W. & P. Nichols' Banking House,) by

CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to purchase or not.

jan 20-tf

DUTCH FLAT HOTEL,

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

Corner of Main and Stockton Streets.

CHARLES SEFFENS, PROPRETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR IS DESIROUS OF INforming the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity as well as the traveling public that he is now making large additions to his heretofore spacious hotel, which will render it one of the most comfortable and commodious house in the mountains. He is now, as formerly, prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage with well aired rooms, clean beds, and fare not surpassed in the State.

The Stage books are kept at this hotel, and persons booking their names will be called at any hour.

Grateful for past patronage he solicits a portion in future.

may 14-tf C. SEFFENS.

BOOT, SHOE AND DRY GOODS STORE,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

R. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS, BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'

GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES.

From the most celebrated Eastern manufactories together with an excellent supply of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,

Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3-tf

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY!

HENRY RUSCHE.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh

Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

and an attentive and accommodating bar tender always ready to attend to the *spiritual* wants of those who may favor him with a call.

March 20, 1862.—tf

EMPIRE LIVERY STABLE,

(Opposite L. Armstein's,)

Main Street, Dutch Flat, Placer County.

T. J. SLOAN.....Proprietor.

THIS STABLE IS NOW prepared to furnish the traveling public with the best

SADDLE HORSES!

To be found in the mountains. The stock at this stable have all been purchased with a view to their gentle and tractable qualities.

BUGGIES and CARRIAGES!

Constantly kept for hire, with or without drivers. This Stable presents superior inducements to canvass and other large companies.

☞ Horses boarded and groomed by the day, week, or month at reasonable rates. nov17-tf

THEODORE SCHUBERT,

MANUFACTURER

Of Boots and Shoes,

(Opposite the Brewery.)

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that he make to order boots of all grades from a

Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.

THEODORE SCHUBERT.

Dutch Flat, May 21, 1862 –3m

LUMBER! LMUBER!

THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in successful operation, where persons can procure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement to those in need of material to give us a call.

Sugar Pine Lumber

In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for

MINING PURPOSES!

We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled to present better inducements for contracts.

To Builders and Contractors

Requiring lumber for building purposes, can be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.

June 20, 1860. tf J. JONES & CO.

NOTICE.

C. HARVEY & CO., HAVING DISPOSED of their entire stock to Mr. A. H. Davis, would notify all persons having claims against the old firm to present them immediately, and those indebted to them by note, account or otherwise will please call and settle their indebtedness with Wm. Hooper who is alone authorized to settle the business of H. C. Harvey & Co.

May 19, 1863.-4t H. C. HARVEY,
WM. HOOPER.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

WE, THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS CREATed by an act entitled "An Act for the better protection of the Treasury of the county of Placer" approved April 6th A. D. 1863, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of our duties as set forth in said Act of the Legislature of the State of California, we have examined the books and papers in the office of E. St. Banyard, the Treasurer of Placer county, and find that there should be on the 23d day of June A. D. 1863, on the close of the official business of said day, the amounts in the several county funds as specified below: Namely,

County Fund	$26,180 48
Redemption do	887 48
Hospital do	2,776 18
School do	868 30
do Districts	4,027 89
Road do	1,488 08
County Judge's Fund	123 43
County Clerk's do	104 40
Indian do	87 60
Estates of Deceased Persons	120 81
Total	$36,614 66

And we further certify, that we have counted the money in the Treasury of Placer county, and find that there is in said Treasury in United States gold and silver coin, the sum of thirty-six thousand, six hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

JO. HAMILTON, Dist. Att'y.
H. FELLOWS, County Judge.
M. FANSON,
(L. R. S.) JAS. R. ROBBINS, Supervisors.
(10 cts.) D. W. MADDEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for Placer county this twenty-third day of June A. D. 1863.

R. E. PATTON, Notary Public.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

AGENCIES.

THOS. BOYCE is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city must be transacted.

W. B. LYON, of Iowa Hill, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, all orders lef. with him for printing, advertising, and subscriptions will be promptly attended to.

E. B. HOPKINSON is the authorized agent for the ENQUIRER for the towns of Little York, You Bet and Red Dog.

O. W. Hollenbeck, of Gold Run, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

A. O. Mallenberg is our authorized agent for Last Chance, Michigan Bluff and vicinities, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

STATE NEWS.

[EXTRACTED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.]

THE following particulars of a recent murder are taken from the *Mountain Democrat:* Edwin Brown, formerly in the employ of Mr. John Roy, of this City, was murdered on the night of the 11th instant, within a mile of Markleyville, Alpine District. We learn from a letter to Mr. Burwell, that Brown and his partner left Markleyville for their cabin, about 12 o'clock Saturday night. Early on Sunday morning, a man discovered a dead body lying on the trail near town. He reported the fact, and parties at once repaired to the spot to hold an inquest. It was identified as the body of Brown. He was lying on his face, with two bullet holes through the back of his head, and his clothes partially burned off. It is supposed that his partner murdered him and attempted to burn his body. The murder was not committed for money, as Brown's money was found in his pocket. J. W. Ware, Brown's partner, the man who is suspected of the murder, has not been seen or heard of since he left Markleyville in company with Brown. Brown was a native of Ohio, and aged about 40 years.

ON the morning of Friday last a sailor belonging to the ship Mallory, which arrived from New York on Thursday, and was lying at anchor in the stream, off North Point, was employed in loosening a sail, when he lost his balance and fell from the mizzen top-sail to the deck, a distance of some fifty feet, and striking upon his head, was almost instantly killed. A surgeon was called on board by the officers of the ship, but the unfortunate man had expired before he reached the vessel. The name of the deceased was Wm. Henry Tilson. He was a native of Boston, and aged twenty-five years.

WE hear that a man, woman and two children were murdered a few days since on the road between Bogtown and Inskip, in Butte county, by a band of Indians; as soon as the news reached the adjacent towns, 30 white men started in pursuit, and are now after them. A feeling of intense bitterness exists among the white population of that section against the Indians, and the whites swear that nothing short of extermination will stop the red devils from murdering and robbing.

THE first receipt of ties for the Central Pacific Railroad, was had on Saturday last, in Sacramento, on the arrival of the schooner Frances Filerhorst. She has brought from Stewart's Point 1,500 ties for the road. This, certainly, looks like business and gives promise that the Company will push through their road energetically and get it in operation as has been promised.

SAMUEL Harris killed Edward Brown, at Big Bar, Klamath county, on July 4th. Harris, who is a large, powerful man, cut Brown to pieces, and then made his escape. Brown has many acquaintances in Humboldt county, being the owner of a farm on Table Bluff.—Harris is well known in Klamath as a man of bad character.

C. S. SMITH, a contraband, was arrested says the San Francisco *Journal*, upon suspicion of having in connection with other persons robbed a corpse of between $3,000 and $4,000. The police are decidedly reticent in regard to the matter, and we are unable to learn the particulars of the case.

THOMAS Parker, of Red Bluff, was killed last week on the Humboldt river in this Terrltory. The *Register* relates that he was out with others, shooting geese. While he was endeavoring to get a line on a goose in the water, one of the men brought a bead on it, and just as he fired Parker rose from the bank, bringing his head in range. The charge took effect in the back of his head, killing him almost instantly.

ROBINSON, who killed Worden for slandering his wife, was examined at Yreka the 16th and acquitted on the evidence of the people.

Two deserters from Warm Springs Reservation, Yreka county, were followed by Lieut. Hallovan on the 17th instant, and, as he approached, one of them fired on him. He returned the fire killing the soldier.

ON Saturday night, July 18th, F. L. Hatch of Marysville was thrown out of his carriage and had his leg broken.

MARRIED.

At Auburn, on Tuesday, the 14th, by Hon. H. Fellows, Mr. William Darrow, of Jeffersonville, Tuolumne county, to Miss Carrie Horsley, of Auburn.

DIED.

In Dutch Flat, July 20th, 1862, M. B. Gaver, aged 58 years.

In Dutch Flat, on the 15th inst., Flora May, infant daughter of T. C. and L. A. Wightaup, aged 1 year, 2 months, 2 days and 5 hours.

At Auburn, on Friday morning, July 17th, the infant daughter, Kate, of Mr. and Mrs. Leet, aged 4 years, 3 months and 19 days.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
—AND—
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.
Auburn, Placer County.

GEORGE H. STEPHENS, ...Proprietor

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING RESUMED control of this first class hotel, and refitted it with new and desirable furniture are prepared to receive and accomoda e visitors in a manner not surpassed by any house in the State. The house is situated in an eligible quarter of the town, and presents many features to make it preferable as a stopping place.

The office of the California Stage Company is kept in the American and persons can book their names for any part of the State on any of the various lines.
April 17-tf.

County Democratic Ticket.

For Senators.
Hon. CHARLES C. DUDLEY,
Of Iowa Hill.
ELISHA L. BRADLEY,
Of Dutch Flat.

For Assemblymen.
STEPHEN A. BOUTWELL,
Of the Plains,
DANA PERKINS,
Of Auburn Station.
JAMES C. BALL,
Of the Plains.

For County Judge.
H. FITZSIMMONS,
Of Forest Hill.

For Sheriff.
HENRY GOODING,
Of Auburn.

For Clerk.
A. HUNTLEY,
Of Forest Hill.

For Treasurer.
E. M. BANVARD,
Of Auburn.

For Recorder.
WILLIAM H. PATTON,
Of Iowa Hill.

For District Attorney,
JO. HAMILTON,
Of Auburn.

For Superintendent of Common Schools,
D. W. HAMMOND,
Of Dutch Flat.

For Public Administrator,
CHARLES T. PALMER,
Of Auburn.

For Coroner.
THOMAS SHANLEY,
Of Rock Creek.

For County Surveyor,
E. CLEMENT UREN,
Of Dutch Flat.

FOR SALE.—THE VACANT LOT SITUATED on Stockton street, Dutch Flat, between the residences of Jno. Y. Thomas and B. H. Bartlett, and at present used as a garden, is offered for sale at a bargain. The location is one of the best in the vicinity for a family residence, being well watered, and the neighborhood unexceptionable. For particulars apply at this office. July 9th.—tf.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or trading for a certain promissory note made by W. R. Coleman on the 26th day of June, 1863, for the sum of two hundred and eight dollars, and payable to the undersigned or order, on the first day of January 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of two per cent. per month, as the payment of the same has been stopped.
July 8th, 1863.-1m. JOSHUA BOWSI.

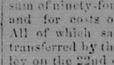
CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By Virtue of eight executions to me directed and delivered on the first day of July 1863, issued out of the court of E. B. Bouts, a Justice of the Peace in and for Township No. 4, Placer county, California, upon eight judgments rendered on the 16th day of May, 1862, in the court of H. Fellows, who was then an acting Justice of the Peace, in and for Township No. 4, county and State aforesaid, one judgment in favor of Jacob G. Doubleboiss, and against Joseph Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach, for the sum of eighty-three dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at nineteen dollars. Also, one judgment in favor of John Pizanti and against Josepe Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, and for costs taxed at nineteen dollars. Also, one judgment in favor of Edmund Dickman and against Joseph Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach for the sum of two hundred dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at nineteen dollars. Also one judgment in favor of George Hahn and against Joseph Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach for the sum of fifty-four dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at nineteen dollars. Also, one judgment in favor of John Webber and against Joseph Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at nineteen dollars. Also, one judgment in favor of John Tinkan and against Joseph Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach for the sum of ninety-four twenty-five one hundredths dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at nineteen dollars All of which said and described judgments were transferred by the judgment creditors to E. L. Bradley on the 22nd day of May A. D. 1862, and by virtue of said executions I have this day levied upon as the property of the said Joseph Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach, and will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises near the town of Dutch Flat.

On Friday, 24th day of July, A. D. 1863,

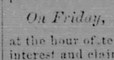
at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said defendants Joseph Dorenbach, William Peineman and Charles Dorenbach had on the 15th day of May A. D. 1862, or have since acquired in and to the following described property, to-wit: One mining claim known as the "Yankee company's" claim, lying, being and situate on Thompson Hill in the Dutch Flat Mining District, Township No. 4, Placer county, California, and bounded on the west by the Union and Star company's claims; on the north by the Young America company's claim; on the east by the Blue Cut company's claim, and on the south by the Dutch Flat Ravine, said claim fronting on Dutch Flat Ravine one hundred and fifty-five feet, and running back into the hill the distance of four hundred and thirty-four feet. Also, three cabins, situated on the above described ground, together with sloices, sluice boxes, tunnels, penstocks, hose, hose pipe, mining tools, rights and water privileges belonging to said Yankee company's mining ground, with the fixtures and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

All of which said and described property I shall sell as aforesaid or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgments together with the costs due and to become due thereon.
S. A. MILLER, Constable.
Dated, July 1st 1863.—tds. Township No. 4.

PEOPLE'S STEAMSHIP LINE!
CONNECTING
California and New York,
Via Nicaragua.
750 Miles Shorter than Any other Route.



The fast and favorite double engine steamship.
MOSES TAYLOR.
J. H. BLETHEN.....Commander.
Will be dispatched for
SAN JUAN DEL SUR
From Mission street wharf,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., Punctually,
On Thursday, July 23d, 1863.
Connecting at Greytown with the swift steamship



AMERICA,
2,500 TONS.

Reduced Rates of passage and Quick Trips are secured by the re-opening of the Nicaragua Route. These steamers are unsurpassed for speed, cleanliness and safety, and every effort will be made to insure the comfort of Passengers.

A man of experience sent on each steamer to take charge of baggage and of ladies who may be traveling alone.

For further information or Passage, apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 407 Washington street,
Jan. 29-tf Opposite the Postoffice.

NOTICE.—J. L. SANDERSON will act as my authorized agent during my absence in the Atlantic States, in receiving and receipting for money in my name. GEO. L. SLOCUMB.
July 16, 1863. 1m

JUSTICES' AND LAWYERS' BLANKS FOR sale cheap, at this office.

R. H. McDONALD, J. C. SPENCER
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRMENTO, CAL.
Wholesale Drug Importing House
R. H. McDONALD & Co.,
NEW YORK CITY.

The increasing business of our establishment, together with the wants of the trade, have made it necessary to establish a house in the city New York. Our R. H. McDonald is now in that city, and from the facilities for purchasing, shipping, etc., which we now have, we feel confident that we can supply the trade at much lower rates than heretofore.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE and carefully selected stock of superior

Drugs and Medicin s,	Retorts and Crucibles,
Chemicals of all kinds,	Druggists Glassware,
Solid and Fluid Extracts,	Brewers' Stock,
Shakers' Herbs,	Soda Water Material,
Eclectic Preparations,	Paints and Oils,
Patent Medicines,	Kerosene and Coal Oils,
Fancy Goods,	Lard and Sperm Oils,
Trusses & Shoulder Br's,	Camphene & burning fluid
Abdominal Supporters,	Alcohol in Tin,
Assayers' Materials,	

Together with a complete assortment of all articles in the Drug line. We do not intend to be under sold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK

The undersigned offer for sale,

300 Carboys Oil Vitrol, "Eastern;"	
3000 lbs Nitric Acid, strong;	
1500 lbs Citric Acid;	
2000 lbs Muriatic Acid;	
3000 lbs Powdered Tartaric Acid, best;	
50 casks super Carb Soda;	
500 ozs Sulph Quinine,	700 doz Wright's Pills
100 ozs Strychnine, pure	20 gross Brandreth's Pills
75 Sulph Morphine,	100 gross Moffat's, Ayer's
100 lbs Iodide Potassa	Jayne's, Lee's and
125 lbs Chloroform	McLane's Pills
100 lbs Calomel	100 doz Myer's Sarsaparilla & Yellow Dock,
1000 lbs Spts Nit and Aq Ammonia	100 doz Lyon's Kacharion
600 lbs Balsam Copaiba	500 Jules Haules & Co.'s Extracts, Oils, Cologne, &c.
750 lbs Gum Arabic, white	70 boxes Castile Soap genuine
2000 lbs Flors Sulphur	20 Cases best Olive Oil
600 lbs Oil Lemon Bergamot	3000 lbs Sal Soda
3300 gallons Kerosine Oil	50 bbls Rosin
1100 galls pure Lard Oil in tins	100 bbls Plaster Paris
800 galls Camphene	10 bbls Marble Dust
1600 galls Alcohol, 95 per cent., in tins	20 bbls Whiting
1100 galls Linseed Oil	3000 lbs Shakers' Herbs, fresh
1000 galls Neatsfoot Cedar and China Nut Oil	100 lbs pure Ground Sage fresh
800 galls Castor Oil	1000 lbs pressed Hops in ¼ ½ and 1lb papers
Origanum, Peppermint	2500 lbs Borax
Sprne and Almonds	3000 lbs assorted Paints in cans
Paint Brushes	One ton of Putty in bladders and cans
White-wash Brushes	20 bbls Dye woods
Hair Brushes,	Varnishes of all kinds
Tooth Brushes	
Feather Dusters	
10 bbls refined Lamplblack	
20 bbls Irish Moss	
10 cases Isinglass;	

25 bbls Canary, Hemp, Flax and Coriander seeds. In quantities to suit, all at the lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing and Wholesale Druggists,
Sacramento.
R. H McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK.

DENTAL
IMPORTING HOUSE.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
NEW YORK.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of dental goods, the following comprising a part only:

Plain and Pivot Teeth,	Ivory Handled Plaggers and Scalers,
Gum Teeth, large assort't,	Steel and Wire Handled Plaggers and Scalers,
Teeth for Vulcanite work	Excavators, burrs & drills
gum & plain, great variety	Screws, Punches, Hooks,
Jones & White's gold foil,	Brushes and Carundum
Abbey & Son's Gold Foil,	Wheels,
Watt's Crystal Foil and Sponge Gold,	Dried Stones and Polish Powders,
Tin Foiland Platina plate	Lathes,
Gold Plate and Solder,	Mouth Mirrors, different
Dental chairs & head rests,	patterns.
Forceps, a large variety,	
Files of all kinds,	

DENTAL CASES.

Chevalier's Best, containing a large number of Instruments, Mouth Mirrors, etc. Cases made of mahogany, brass bound, with drawers, etc., all complete. Price according to size and style—from $75 to $175. each.

Antiomical Preparations.

Consisting of Upper and lower Maxillaries, carved exhibiting Nerves on one side and Artery and Vein on the other. Head, with carved jaw, exposing fangs of Teeth, 32 in number.

Vulcanizers, Vulcanite Teeth, Rubber and everything for doing vulcanite work in the latest and most approved styles, together with nearly everything used by Dentists, all of which we shall sell at very low prices, and respectfully solicit Dentists to call and examine and price our goods.

Goods packed with care and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the Pacific coast.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento, Cal.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Trusses, Supporters, Etc.

Gum Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensary Bandages, Silk Elastic Bandages for Ladies. A very large assortment of articles in this line. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

BREWERS' STOCK.

Fresh Hops, Irish Moss, Burgundy Pitch, Keg Corks. Everything in this line of the best quality. For sale upon reasonable terms.
☞ 20 bales Hops just received by Express.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.

SODA WATER MATERIAL.

Corks, Acids, Essential Oils, Whiting, Marble Dust, Soda Twine. Everything in the line.
For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Assayer's Material.

Crucibles, Retorts, Acids, and a general supply of all articles in this line.

ECLECTIC MEDICINES.

We are constantly receiving per express, additional supplies from the manufactories.
TILDON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, of nearly all the concentrated Medicines, put up in bottles.
For sale by R. H. McDONALD & Co.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

PERFUMERY.

We are constantly receiving articles in this line, direct from Foreign and American manufactories.
For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Zinc White, Fire Proof Paint, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

COAL AND KEROSENE OILS.

Burning Fluid, Lamp Oil, Neats foot Oil, Lard Oil, Camphene. Knowing the difficulty in procuring a good article, so necessary for brilliant light, we have taken extra pains to import them of the best quality, and can supply our customers with a superior article.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Patent Medicines.

We are agents for the following known Medicines and offer them at REDUCED PRICES:

Sands Sarsaparilla.	Jaynes Sanative Pills,
Ayers Sarsaparilla,	Jaynes Ague Pills,
Myers Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock,	Ayers Pills,
Jaynes Expectorant,	Moffats Pills,
Jaynes Alterative,	Cheesmans Pills,
Jaynes Hair Tonic.	Fildens Fluid Extracts,
Ayers Pectoral and Ague cure,	Fildens Sugar Coated pills
Wistar's Bals Wild Cherry	Filden's Pearls of Ether and Chloroform,
	Moffats Phœnix Bitters,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
NEW YORK.
jul18-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F., hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.
Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
L. G. BLAIS, N. G.
F. BURCKHALTER, Rec. Sec. jn1-6m

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Open from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, P. M.
Office open on Sundays from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 10 A. M., and one hour in the evening on the arrival of the mail. C. E. PLUMMER, P. M.

A SURE THING.—Dr. J. C. Young, upon the receipt of one dollar, will send to any part of California, Nevada Territory, Oregon, or Washington Territory, a prescription, with full and complete directions, that will secure the possessor against the possibility of any Private Complaints. Very simple, very safe, and very sure. It cannot fail in its action.

Having been very successful in His profession, and accumulated a fortune in t' is State, the Doctor wishes to devote his time to the interests of mankind generally, and to the rising generation in particular, that they may come into the world at least, blessed with pure and uncontaminated blood, a good constitution, a fortune in itself, and perfectly free from that Scourge of the Age, Hereditary Venereal. He is thus induced to offer his valuable prescriptions for an amount simply sufficient to cover absolute expenses.

Dr. J. C. Young has practised in this city for upwards of thirteen years, and his constant success has qualified him to prescribe remedies that are positive in curing and preventing any form of the venereal. He offers his success as a guarantee, and pledges his professional reputation upon the efficacy of the articles administered.

Address, (enclosing one dollar, with stamp to pay return postage,) Dr. J. C. Young, 615 Commercial street, opposite the Mint, San Francisco.

N. B.—Those already afflicted are referred to the Doctor's advertisement in another column, in which he pledges himself, by his motto, *no cure, no pay,* to fulfill his obligations. Read and consider.

NEW CASH STORE,
Main Street, above Stockton.

A. H. DAVIS HAVING PURCHASED THE entire stock of goods of Messrs. H. C. Harvey & Co., would invite the attention of all to the fact that he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Buying for cash he is enabled to sell at reduced rates for cash. An excellent assortment of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
PRESERVES,
LIQUORS,
GRAIN, &c.,

Of the purest quality will be constantly kept on hand, and sold as
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and fair dealing to receive a portion of the patronage. ☞ Goods packed to Order, free. ☜
May 21-tf

A. HOWARD. CHARLEY THOMAS.
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
EUROPEAN STYLE.

(FORMERLY THE ANTELOPE.)
MAIN, ABOVE STOCKTON STREET.

THE PROPRIETORS, OLD RESIDENTS OF of Dutch Flat, and experienced in the Hotel and Restaurant business, take pleasure in announcing to the public generally, that they have opened the above place and intend keeping it in pure city style, and trust their efforts will meet with public favor. This house will be kept open day and night.

Meals served at all hours.

Boarders taken by the Week, Day or Single Meal.
N. B. The patrons of our house can rest assured that no trouble or expense will be spared in furnishing all the delicacies in their season, viz:

Fresh Vegetables, Daily.
Fresh and prepared Fruits.
Fresh Oysters and Clams,

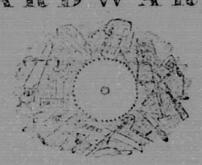
from the shell or cooked in any style desired.

Green Turtle, Turkey, Pigeon, Chicken, Quail, Partridge, Hare, Squirrel, etc.,

all of which will be furnished in as good style as can be found in the State.

Don't forget the place, opposite Harvey & Hooper's old stand, Main street. You will always be sure to get your money's worth. HOWARD & THOMAS.
April 2—3m

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,
Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of
HARDWARE!



TINWARE, &c., &c.,

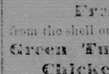
Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "Honest Miners," that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!

or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates.
ap10-tf



LIVERY
AND
STAGE STABLE.
Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

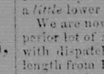
THOMAS MORRIS.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.

Horses to let on Livery.

Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates.
19-tf

MOUNTAINEER STAGE LINE.



ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "Mountaineer Line" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 3 A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10¼ A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1¼ P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6½ A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn Station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 5½ P. M.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What Cheer House," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.

Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for *safety, speed* and *comfort.*
Oct. 2, 1862.—tf. WM. HAMILTON, Proprietor.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR sale at the ENQUIRER OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOUIS GROSS.....C. E. PLUMMER.....J. H. BOKE
GROSS, PLUMMER & BOKE,
DEALERS IN
Stationery, Blank, School, and Miscellaneous Books,
Choice Brands of Tobacco and Cigars, Genuine and Imitation Meerschaum Pipes,
CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY,
MUSIC,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CAMPHENE,
COAL OIL,
LAMPS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
NEWSPAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, &c.
Subscriptions or advertisements received for any of the Sacramento or San Francisco papers.
Post Office, Main Street,
Store formerly occupied by L. Gross.
DUTCH FLAT, May 10, 1862.—tf.

GEORGE W. HEPPARD,
House Sign and Ornamental PAINTER,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.
Every description of work executed in the best style. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. ap3-tf

PLACER BREWERY.
BOOMERANG.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best
Wines and Liquors!
Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me.
March 13th, 1862.—tf J. F. MEYER.

BED ROCK SALOON,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.
GEO. L. SLOCUMB,..... .....Proprietor.
KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest
Wines, Brandies, Cigars
and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Wafers purchased for customers at lowest city prices.
December 4, 1862.—tf

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,
Corner of Sacramento and Main streets,
Dutch Flat, Cal.

F. GROHS, DESIRES TO INform the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homemade SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily.
March 13, 1862—tf

FRESH LARD.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS of Dutch Flat and vicinity is directed to the fact that I have constantly on hand a large supply of Fresh Lard, which I will furnish to order,
In Can or Leaf,
at the lowest market price for cash.
Hotel keepers, families or miners supplied with the best quality of pork, for packing or corning, in quantities to suit, by immediate application to
Jan. 1.—tf F. GROHS, Placer Market.

Dutch Flat Saw Mill.
THIS ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having
Reduced the Prices!
to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.
We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.
Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to
Miners and Builders
Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE.
Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. tf

GEO. RANDOLPH, HENRY BRINKMAN.
RANDOLPH & BRINKMAN'S
FASHIONABLE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON
AND
Barber Shop.
Next Door below the Post Office, Main Street, Dutch Flat.
THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity, or strangers visiting this place, that they cannot be excelled in
Hair Dressing,
Hair Cutting,
Shampooing and
Shaving,
by any artists on the Pacific slope, and guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. November 20.—tf

SAFES! SAFES!
F. TILLMAN,
No. 90 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE Agent for TILTON & McFARLAND'S celebrated Fire Proof and Burglar Safes. This Safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these Safes have been subject to the most severe tests of its fire-proof qualities. The Safes are secured by our Combination Lock. This Lock is in every respect the most secure one in use; it requires the key and combination to open the Safe. If the key should be abstracted from the owner, it would be perfectly useless to the possessor without his knowing the combination, or mental key, which the owner carries in his head. To those in want of a reliable Safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the market.
A large assortment on hand and to arrive.
6m F. TILLMAN, 90 Battery st.

THOMAS BOYCE'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
North-east corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Agent for the following papers:
ENQUIRER, Dutch Flat.
Butte Record, Oroville,
Republican, Shasta,
Sierra Citizen, Downieville,
Tribune, San Jose,
Placer Herald, Auburn,
Union Democrat, Sonora,
San Andreas Independant,
Amador Sentinel, Jackson,
Mountain Messenger, La Porte,
Crescent City Herald,
Mariposa Democrat,
Pacific Sentinel, Santa Cruz,

GEO. JOHNSTON. HARDY & GARRISON
JOHNSTON & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
California Produce
Auburn Station, Placer Co.
Mark your goods "J. & CO., Auburn Station." Send receipts to Johnston & Co. mar26,-3m

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER,
Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
517 Clay and 214 Commercial streets,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
San Francisco.
☞ Binding of every description neatly executed Blank Books Rule and Bound to any desired Pattern Aug. 21, 1862-1y.

IN TIME OF HEALTH
PREPARE FOR SICKNESS.—
It is preposterous to think that, because we are in health, disease will never overtake us. How many have gone forth in the morning and returned home to lay down upon beds of sickness, for months! We would remind our readers, that, for a family medicine, nothing can equal SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. Of Humors it is a sure exterminator. Scrofula and Cancer, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are all cured by this magical remedy. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. dec4-6m

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY CITIZENS WHOSE NAMES AND RESIDENCES WILL BE FOUND IN THE PAMPHLETS, GIVING EVIDENCE OF ASTONISHING CURES ON CONSUMPTION, BY USING THIS MEDICINE GIVE IT A TRIAL. REDINGTON & CO., AGENTS, 416 AND 418 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. dec4-6m.

COLDS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season or the year, when *Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness* and *Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.
REDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 416 and 418 Front streets,
dec4-6m San Francisco, General Agents.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)
Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy,	Demigros,
Fine Rappee,	Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee,	Nachitoches,
American Gentleman,	Copenhagan.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch,	Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch	Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,	Fresh Scotch.

☞ ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE RED SECTION IN PRESS OF FINE CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
Long,	P. A. L., or plain,	S. Jago
No. 1,	Cavendish, or Sweet,	Spanish,
No. 2,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Carrister,
I & 2 mixed,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish,
Granulated.		

M. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. May 21.—1y

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,
SANSOME STREET,
Opposite the American Theater,
San Francisco.
S. H. SEYMOUR.....Proprietor.
THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CONNECTED with the establishment as Book keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform the old patrons of the house, and the public generally, that he has leased from Mr. Bailey Sargent,
THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,
which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests.
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The Proprietor will only remark that it is inferior to no house in the State in all the requirements of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being in a central location and easy of access from all parts of the city. The ROOMS are large and WELL VENTILATED, and furnished with Spring Mattresses. Water has been introduced into all part of the house.
BATH ROOMS on the premises for the convenience of families.
Two Coaches are attached to the Hotel to convey passengers to and from the steamers.
my25 3m SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA.—Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of Constantinople saved hundreds of lives with the following simple preparation, during the terrible raging of Cholera in that city, a few years since. In no case did the remedy fail, where the patient could be reached in season. It is no less effective in Cholera-Morbus and ordinary diarrhœa. Its prompt application will relieve pain, and presumptively, save life.

Take One part Laudanum;
One " Camphorated Spirit;
Two " Tincture of Ginger;
Two " Tinc. Capsicum:

Dose—1 teaspoonful in a wineglass of water. If the case is obstinate, repeat the dose in 3 or 4 hours.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* highly recommends the following formula, which has been used with gratifying success:

Laudanum,.....	ounces	2,
Spirits of Camphor,.....	"	2;
Essence of Peppermint,.....	"	2;
Hoffman's Anodyne,.....	"	2;
Tinc. Cayenne Pepper,.....	drams	2;
" Ginger,.....	ounces	1.

Mix all together. Dose: a teaspoonful, or half a teaspoonful repeated an hour afterward in a tablespoon of Brandy.

This preparation will check Diarrhœa in ten minutes, and abate the promonitory symptoms of Cholera immediately. In cases of Cholera it has been used with great success to restore reaction, by external application.

DISEASES OF FOWLS.—Most illnesses are caused by bad sonstitutions, and this is the result of accidents, the causes of which are unknown; sometimes they come from feeble parents, from lack of care and insufficiency of food during growth or continued ill-treatment. But whatever may be the determinating cause of disease in a fowl, it is not less true, that if there is a desire to cure it, it will take as much science, as much care, and as much expense as a sick horse. As this is next to impossible, the shortest and simplest way is to cut the patient's throat: you will thereby get rid of an unproductive animal, capable of only propogating in the poultry yard the disease with which it is infected. When robust birds become ill, it is always caused by dirty water or houses, or by infection bred in the small spaces wherin they are confined, or by lack of substances they would find, if they were at liberty.

It is, then, by the hygienic cures of every description that are pointed out in this work, that we must prevent those attacks, which very often become contagious, causing serious damage on large farms, and irreparable loss to amateurs. Some useful indications may, in certain cases, help to preserve a valuable animal.

The most frequent maladies are nasal catarrh, (discharge from the nostrils), canker on the tongue and in the throat, and lastly opthalmia. These affections are almost always indications of a bad or vitiated constitution; they may also be caused by draughts, by infected houses or tainted runs, or by unwholesome food or water; and in delicate breeds, such as the Creve Cœur, Hamburgh, and Dorking, by a simple change of locality or habits. In the first case it is almost incurable, and in the other it is absolutely necessary to isolate the patients, or to lot them in ones, twos or threes of small-floored compartments, kept very clean and sanded. The nostrils, the eyes, and the interior of the beak should be washed every morning with slightly acidulated water. If canker prduces a thick or hard, sticky discharge, it should be removed with a sharp wooden spatula; the place should be washed, and, if possible, cauterized with nitrate of silver. Refreshing food, such as millet, dough made of barley flour, grass, and very clean water, complete the treatment. As fast as the birds are cured, they are let out to regain strength and vigor in those places where there is the greatest amount of vegetation.

One of the most dangerous maladies, because in time, and almost imperceptibly, it will invade a whole yard, young and old, is a disease I will call the *white*, or sort of itch, evidently caused by invisible "vegetations," which appear first on the feet, on the combs, on the wattles, on the cheeks, and on the deaf ears, in the form of small, flour-covered patches. These patches extend and thicken till they stop the ear, form crusts on the face, make holes in the legs, raise up the scales, and cause them to fall, and at last invade the whole animal. As soon as the appearance of white is ascertained, a remedy is at hand, which is a certain specific. It is merely sulphur ointment, the recipe for which is powdered sulphur or flowers of sulphur and lard or hog's fat in equal quantities. These two substances, thoroughly kneaded together for a long time, will form a very thick ointment, which should be abundantly applied. If the white is of old date, and very floury, a cutting instrument should be used, and the parts scraped with it to the quick, even in the most difficult places; the ointment should be abundantly applied, and renewed every third day till a cure is effected. The ointment should be applied wherever it is necessary, care being taken to raise the feathers in layers, all over.

Gout makes a direct appeal to the fatal knife; the same may be said for consumption, chilblains, convulsions and fractures. To conclude with a general rule, every fowl, sick of any malady should, if a cure be desired, be put by itself, and fed as has been described. I have almost always found this successful without any other treatment.

"CRANBERRIES applied as a poultice will effectually cure the erysipelas. There is not an instance known where it has failed to effect a cure when faithfully applied befor the sufferer was in a dying state. Two or three applications generally do."

SCENTED OILS.—Some of these are sold by perfumers at a very high profit; they can all be prepared at a very small expense. Take a quart of common olive oil, and heat it in a stoneware vessel up to two hundred and twelve degrees, then add half an ounce of sal soda, and stir all for fifteen minutes. Allow the oil to cool, and a sediment will fall to the bottom; pour off the clear and scent it with any of the essential oils, such as rosemary, burgamot, and lavendar. One fourth of an ounce of essential oil will scent a quart of the prepared oil, which is very excellent for the hair and equal to the celebrated Macassar oil sold at such extravagant prices.

NOTED ARRIVAL.—The Virginia *Enterprise* of July 12th notices a recent arrival there thus: "Madame Mack, or Marks, arrived and took up her home in Virginia a few days a ago.—She lived here three years since. Then she went to Europe and brought her younger sister to America. On the steamer they made the acquaintance of Fellner, who was afterward murdered in Brooklyn by Mrs. Marks' paramour, and robbed of diamonds of immense value. Mrs. Marks and her sister were arrested as accessories, and the latter committed suicide in prison by hanging herself. The assassin escaped, but was almost recaptured in St. Louis by New York detectives, but he finally got away and hid his shining light in the Southern States. Having a delicacy about hanging Mrs. Marks for murder committed by some one else, the authorities liberated her, and at last she has turned up in Virginia again, which is the refuge of the virtuous oppressed of all the world."

GERMAN PUFFS.—Eight spoonsful of flour (not heaped,) seven eggs well beaten, one quart of milk, to be baked in tea cups two thirds full in a quick oven fifteen minutes. To be served with sauce or sugar and butter beaten together.

Did you ever dance at a snow ball?

MISCELLANEOUS ADVRETISEMENTS.

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This celebrated preparation has stood the test of six years with the California public—who are justly considered as a community the most intelligent in the world—during which period we are proud to say it has given more than satisfaction:—it has become the household remedy for Californians particularly, who, from much exposure, bad food, imperfect shelter and irregular habits, suffer more from

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FEMALES

in delicate health would do well to try the virtues of this remedy, as it insures a peculiar beneficial influence upon the vascular system not obtained by any other remedy. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids the impurities of unhealthy secretions, which engenders a long train of diseases, such as Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Blotches and Pimples on the face and body, Humors, Pustules, Sores, Tumors, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Scald Head, Swelled Neck, Liver Complaint, Lumbago, Chronic Sore Eyes, Gout, Cancer, Enlargement of the Ovaries, and diseases of the Heart, are cured by the renovating action of this truly valuable medicine. It acts like a charm, purifying the blood of all morbid and corrupt matter, and at the same time strengthens and invigorates the whole system.—Salt Rheum will positively yield to the medical powers of this remedy, in conjunction with Hall's Rosemary Cerate, it has cured cases of over twenty years standing, the disease covering nearly the whole surface of the body.

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and all diseases arising from lead, mercury, and arsenic, such as aching pains in the bones, dimness of sight, low fevers, and worst of all, mercurial Rheumatism, are relieved by one bottlee of this remedy. Night sweats, wasting of flesh, spitting of blood, habitual costiveness, and piles—thousands can testify to the efficacy of Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass in the above named diseases. It increases the appetite and the flesh, gives a healthy tone and vigor to the whole system, building up a new constitution. As the constitution is the blood and this remedy thoroughly purifies, cleanses, and purges it of impure matters, and at the same time stimulates into healthy action the whole Visceral System, which is engaged in the manufacture of the blood, hence the health of the whole system will follow, and a

LONG LIFE

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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE State of California, Oregon, and adjacent Territories:

THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIEST citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a Journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany the working classes, mechanics artizans, miners, and metallurgists for the purpose of developing the resources of our thinly populated States and Territotories, thereby reducing labor, the establishing of Factories, the occupation of the millions of acres of arrable land now lying dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—to the marine conveyances—the merchant—the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot but be beneficial, provided the facilities are offered to such emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding such. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, &c., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics of our imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing mining, the Preemption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The author reserving for himself the right of translation of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German and French languages.

He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in February or March 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, &c., and illustrate them by diagrams and discourses throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.

Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have we the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with colored plates, maps, &c., quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.

He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources there the best mode of treating our rich minerals, and lay these several important features before our people through the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and the work he hereby offers. But the most important subject in his mission is the inducements he will offer to the Europeans of our immensely rich mining fields and agricultural lands, together with the great advantages offered by a liberal and protective government for industrious citizens.

The Subscriber, therefore, calls upon the citizens in the Pacific States who have the interests of our new States nearest their heart, to aid him in this gr and but laudable undertaking with means. Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of this work, which is designed to be useful in the counting house, to the professional man and miner. The author desires to state that whatever aid or subscription he may be furnished with by the people of this State he will refund after the publication of the work, or leave the amount to be taker out in books.

Respectfully submitted,
JULIUS SILVERSMITH.
December 11, 1862.-tf

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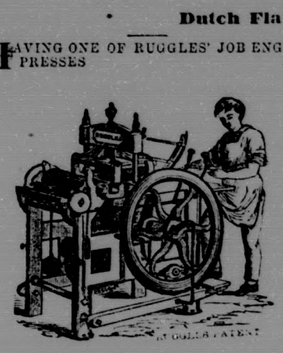

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It is the one paper for every home. Its forty columns of reading matter per week constitute an unparalleled

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The husband reads it to his wife, the mother to her children, the lover to his sweetheart, the soldier to his comrades, and the village schoolmaster to the circle around the stove. It is familiar to the sight of every man, woman, and child in our country, and has regular subscribers in several countries of Europe. THE NEW YORK MERCURY is also identified with the grandest patriotism of the age, for several members of its brilliant Staff hold high rank in our noble army, and have made themselves as famous with the Sword as with the Pen. The great illustrating artist of the NEW YORK MERCURY, the inimitable DARLEY, gives the paper the highest attributes of Fine Art; and yet this largest literary weekly of the day promises to surpass itself in all these respects during the New Year!

The first NEW YORK MERCURY Novelette for the New Year, to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

VICTORIA;

OR,

THE HEIRESS OF CASTLE CLIFF.

BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON,
AUTHOR OF "GIPSY GOWER," "SYBIL CAMPBELL," "ERMINE," "LA MASQUE," &c., &c.

The productions of this distinguished authoress need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced them superior to any other novelettes published on this side of the Atlantic; and the true test of their merit is found in the fact that they are eagerly reproduced, after their publication in the MERCURY, by the English press. We may add that the new tale, "Victoria," is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story-readers.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America. To subscribers, it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning, for $2 a year; three copies for $5; six copies for $9; eight copies for $12, with an extra copy, *free*, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions received. *Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County and State.* We take the notes for all solvent banks at par. Payment must invariabaly be made in advance.

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DR. J. C. YOUNG,

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Private Medical and Surgical Establishment.

Devoted exclusively to treatment of private diseases of whatever nature, and all diseases to which (as a sex) females are liable.

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CONSULTATION (by letter or otherwise) FREE.

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Dr. J. C. Young has been a practical specialist for a period of twenty years, and for twelve years on this coast, during which time his private medical and surgical institute has been in uninterrupted successful operation, discharging cured annually upwards of five thousand patients. Cure always guaranteed or no pay required.

Long practice and thorough investigation into the causes of diseases of the urinary organs, enables Dr Young to determine clearly, and at once, the true nature of the complaint submitted to his care, securing the patient against the dangers of delay liable, and which, alas! too often do arise from mistaken judgment; thus treating the disorder from the start with all the advantage a perfect knowledge gives.

Venereal diseases, of every class and nature, cured in the most perfect, speedy, and permanent manner, without the use of mercury in any form.

Syphilis and its adjuncts, Gonorrhœa and its accompanying diseases; all disordere of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Prostrate; Seminal Weakness; Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Dyspepsia; Indigestion; Impotency; Incipient Consumption, etc.

Persons afflicted with symptoms after having been treated, should consult Dr. Young at once, as no disease is cured unless the patient feels perfectly well. If there is a particle of disease left in the system, it will break out at some future time when least expected, or be handed down to an innocent offspring.—Persons who have been treated with mercury should be very cautious in believing that they are well for it is a scientific fact that the mercury will mingle with the venereal and form a disease a great deal worse than the original. All those who have reason to think, by bad feelings, that they have been treated thus, should consult Dr. Young, and he will examine their cases and tell them at once how they stand. Consultation Free.

Of all the above enumerated diseases—terrible in their array, and fearful as they are in their results—the one standing preeminent amongst them for severity and destructive effects, is that most terrible of all diseases, seminal weakness, or spermatorrhœa.

Those who have become the victims of solitary vice, that dreadful, fascinating and destructive habit, which fills thousands of sick rooms with paralytics and consumptives, and hundreds of untimely graves with its misguided victims, should consult, without a moment's delay, one who will sympathize with their sufferings, and cure them for a moderate compensation.

Dr. J. C. Young would especially address himself to such, giving to each and all assurance of a perfect and permanent cure.

The young man who experiences that growing weakness in his muscular and mental organization should stop to consider whence it arises.

He will find in the weakness of the back, trembling of the limbs, disordered digestion, unaccountable failing of the powers of the mind, distaste for society, dread of impending trouble, forebodings of evil, sleeplessness, troubled and lavicious dreams, accompanied by nocturnal emissions, growing deafness, loss of muscular power, and numerous other symptoms of disorganization, the positive traces of that most terrible and destructive of all diseases, seminal weakness—wasting away his powers, destroying his hope of life and manhood, and dragging him along the broken path of existence towards a premature and loathsome grave.

The intermediate steps between the commencement of this disease and its culmination in that only rest to the uncured victim—death—may be enumerated, loss of muscular power, insanity, impotency.

To him who finds his life dribbling out in the discharges of the vital principle of existence in nocturnal and diurnal emissions, the mere cessation of the causes of its appearance brings no assurance of relief.

Marriage, that holy office, the safeguard and hope of manhood, brings to such an one no hope of cure, but adds to his misery in the knowledge that the one who looks to him for so much of her happiness, is a victim of his evil and an innocent companion in his punishment. He adds to his misery and his disorder, until hope leaves him.

There is no cure except in proper and skillful treatment. Consult, then, at once, a Physician whom long practice and careful research has made thoroughly conversant with every phase of the disease.

All those who are married, or contemplate marriage, who experience any of the numerous symptoms announcing the presence of seminal weakness, should at once place themselves in communication with Dr. J. C. Young, 615 Commercial street, opposite U. S. Branch Mint, either by letter or personal interview, who assures them of a perfect and permanent cure, without danger of exposure or hindrance from business, it being impossible for a man's most intimate companion to discover for what he is being treated.

To those in the Interior of the State,

Who are suffering under any form of Private Disease, whether contracted from impure connections or induced by other causes, Dr. YOUNG would directly address himself, informing them that they can be cured without the necessity of a journey to San Francisco.

Diseases of the heart, lungs, and liver. Dr. Young would call the attention of invalids to his course of practice in the above complaints. Throwing aside as worse than useless, as highly injurious, all forms of mercury, the Doctor relies entirely upon the *Vegetable Practice.*

Thousands of testimonials are in his hands indicating the astonishing success he has met with in the treatment of all diseases of the Heart, Lungs and Liver, on a purely Vegetable basis. The treatment calls for no confinement to the house, absence from business, nor change in diet.

The same success has marked his treatment of all Diseases of the Blood and Skin.

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The Doctor would take this occasion to assure those desirous of medical relief, that he has no connection with any other office. He is to be found only at 615 Commercial street, opposite the U. S. Branch Mint, San Francisco, where all letters must be addressed.